

INSTRUCTION BOOK

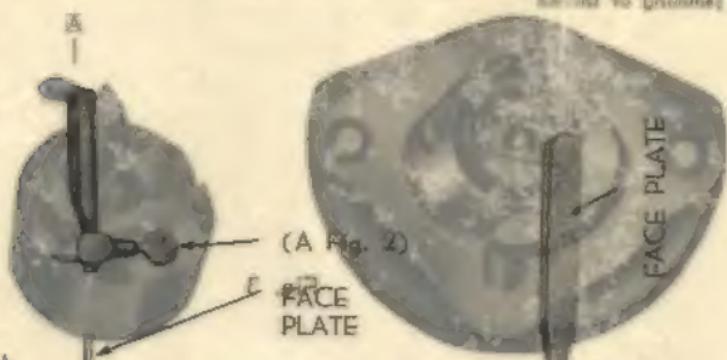
LEADERS

SEWING MACHINE



TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN

TO SET THE NEEDLE



Turn the balance wheel over toward you until the bobbin is at its highest position, and loosen the thumb screw (A Fig. 2) in the needle clamp. Have the flat side of the shank of the needle (B Fig. 2) toward the right as shown above and put the needle up into the clamp as far as it will go. Then tighten the thumb screw.

Turn the balance wheel over toward you until the bobbin is at its highest position, and loosen the thumb screw (A Fig. 2) in the needle clamp.

Have the flat side of the shank of the needle (B Fig. 2) toward the right as shown above and put the needle up into the clamp as far as it will go. Then tighten the thumb screw.



(12) Grasp the two short bars (10 & 11) which extend with your left hand and turn the balance wheel toward you until the bobbin is at its highest position.

TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN

Our machine with swing door, you will find it quite-easy to remove the shuttle hook so that you may clean the dust in shuttle hook and may fix up the jamming of thread.



Turn the balance wheel over towards you until the thread take-up lever is raised to its highest position, draw to the left the slide in the bed of the machine.

Reach down with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, open the bobbin case latch (A) and lift out the bobbin case. While the latch remains open, the bobbin is retained in the bobbin case.

Move the latches down (A. B.) and take out the ring (C) and bobbin will drop out.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Pull and move the latches down (A1, B1.) and take out the ring (C1) and bobbin will drop out.

REACTONING THE BOBBIN OT

att mounted nidded att blot
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(AT.07) to work as fol as
att
att
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bns 100 att to united spool



Fig. 6

att Case (1); Loose the stop motion screw by way of holding the balance wheel.

Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle and fix it up, having the bobbin press which prevents the bobbin from sliding down. Put the spool of thread on the spool pin (4). Pass the thread into the thread guide at the top of the face plate.

Then from right to left under and between tension discs (3) on the bed of the machine, then pass the thread up and fix it to the bobbin.

Then operate the machine in the same way as you do in sewing. When sufficient thread has been wound up on the bobbin, winder automatically stops.

To change the quantity wound as you wish, attached there is a bobbin presser adjusting spool, which if you turn to the right it will increase, turn to the left, it will decrease.

Case (2); Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle and fix it up. Put the spool of thread on the spool pin (6) and pass the thread into the thread guide (3) and fix it to the tension discs. From this process, it is the same way to wind as described above.

TO THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE



Fig. 7 A



Hold the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand with the thread on bottom drawing from right to left as shown in (Fig. 7A) with the left hand hold the bobbin case, the slot in the edge being at the top, and

place the bobbin into the bobbin case.

Then pull the thread into the slot as shown in (Fig. 7B).

Add pull back under the tension spring into the slot at the end of the tension spring.

Fig. 7 C shows (Fig. 7C) shows the bobbin and tension spring in place.

TO PREPARE FOR SEWING

Turn the balance wheel
the thread up lever (5)
is raised to its highest
position. Place the spool
pin, at the machine and
pass the thread to the
left through the thread
guide (6) let the rear of
the tension thread guide
(3) down into the loop
of the take-up spring (4)
and loop back to front
through the hole in the
end of threaded take up
lever (5) down into the
eye of the needle with
which to commence
sewing.

Dial number tension
to desired forehand stitching
tensions (as shown the
left).

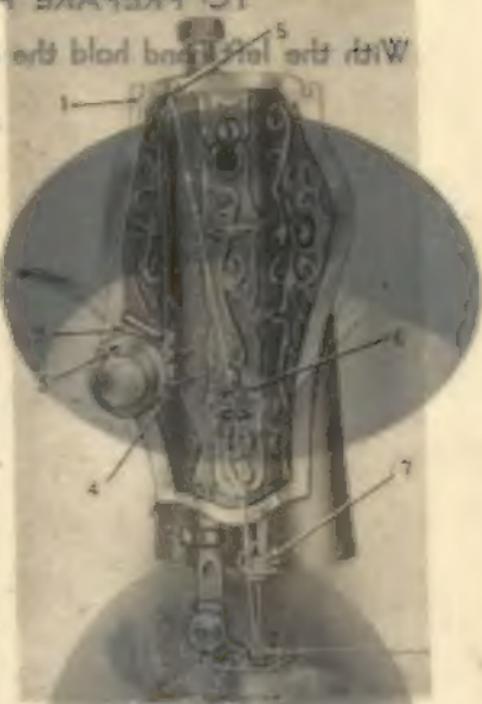


Fig. 8



Fig. 9

TO PREPARE FOR SEWING

With the left hand hold the end of the needle thread



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

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leaving it quite slack
from the hand to the
needle, turn the pulley
toward you until the
needle moves down and
up to its highest posis-
tion.
(Thus catching the under
thread; then pull the
end of the needle thread
up over the bobbin to the
throat plate. (Fig. 10)
from the bobbin will be
brought up with its thread
through the hole in the
throat plate. (Fig. 10)

Lay both ends of thread
back under the presser
foot (Fig. 11).

TO COMMENCE SEWING



Fig. 12
TO REGULATE THE PRESSURE ON
THE MATERIAL

Have the needle at its highest point: lay the both ends of the needle threads and the under thread under the presser foot.

Place edge of material under the presser foot above the needle hole: lower the foot upon it and begin to sew by turning the pulley toward you.

The material will be forwarded by up and down movements of the needle with the action of the machine: the result will be neat work.

TO REMOVE THE WORK

Stop the machine with the thread up-lever at its highest position, raise the presser foot and draw the material back, pass the thread over the thread cutter and pull down lightly to sever them. Leave the end of the thread under the presser foot.

TO TURN A CORNER

Stop the machine when the needle is commencing its upward stroke. Raise the presser foot and turn the work as desired, using the needle as a pivot, lower the presser foot.

TO REGULATE THE PRESSURE ON
THE MATERIAL

TO REGULATE THE LENGTH OF STITCH

The machine can be adjusted to regulate the length of the stitch to make from 3 to 80 stitch.

to a inch as indicated by the numerals on the stitch indication plate. To change length of stitch, loosen the thumb screw (Fig. 13 A) and move the stitch ridge lever tip from down to up until the edge of the lever is in line with the number of the desired length of stitch.

Fig. 13

Then tighten the thumb screw to hold the stitch ridge in no position until the ridge is equal to the distance from the center of the round plate.

As long as the lever is under the line drawn (Fig. 13 B) on the center of the round plate, machine will work to its forward when above the line, to its backward.

The way by which the stitch is indicated below the line is the same as the stitch above the line.

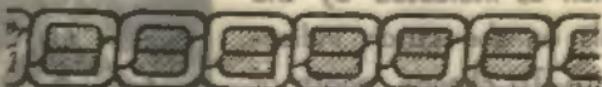
BASTING

The longest stitch made by the machine is found satisfactory for basting.

After loosing the tension on the needle thread so that the stitches may be easily pulled from the material.

TO REGULATE TENSION OF STITCH

For ordinary stitching, the needle and bobbin threads should be locked in the center of the thickness of the material like this:



If the tension on the needle thread is too tight, or if that on the bobbin is too loose, the needle thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the material like this:



If the tension on the bobbin thread is too tight, or if that on the needle is too loose, the bobbin thread will lie straight along under side of the material like this:



TO REGULATE TENSION

The tension on the needle thread should be regulated only when the presser foot is down.

Having lowered the presser foot, turn the dial number tension (Fig. 9) at the front of tension discs over toward you to increase tension. To decrease tension turn the nut over from you.

TO OIL THE MACHINE

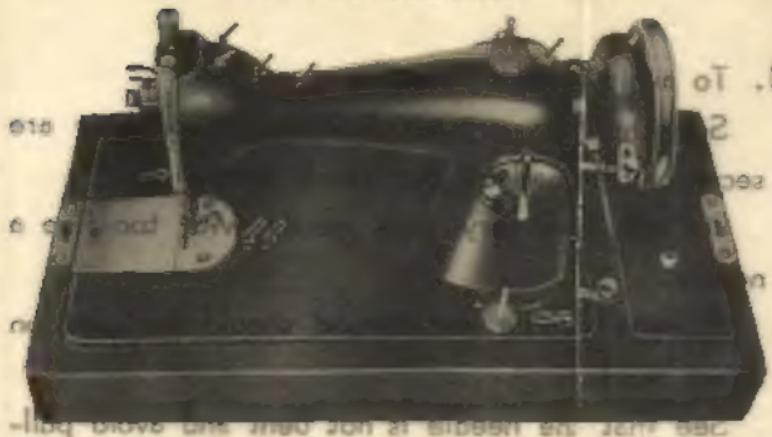


Fig. 14. Oil the machine everyday.

To get easy comfortable running, the machine requires oiling and if used continuously, it should be oiled everyday.

Oil should be applied at each of the places shown (Fig. 14).

The more you oil the machine the easier the machine will be for your operation.

TO FACILITATE EMBROIDERING

Loosen the screw (1) and push the part (2) forward, fix it up with the screw the feed will be observed to drop in its result.

(1)



(1)

(2)



SEWING HINTS TO

1. To avoid breaking needles.

See that the presser foot or attachments are securely fastened by the thumb screw.

Do not sew very thick goods with too fine a needle.

A large needle and thread should be used on heavy work.

See that the needle is not bent and avoid pulling the material when stitching.

2. To avoid breaking of needle thread.

If the needle thread breaks, it may be caused by:

Improper threading or the wrong tension being used.

Tension being too light.

The needle being bent or being set incorrectly.

3. Breaking of bobbin thread.

If the bobbin thread breaks, it may be caused by:
Improper threading of bobbin case tension being too tight.

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